REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,334—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 66
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHUNDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 320 H. P. Commander G. W. WICKS, on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1878, at 6 p.m., calling at Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "MAHRATTA" 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. BRITTEN, on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

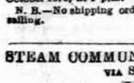
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 7th October 1878, at 10 a.m, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. "MAARATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. BRITTEN will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wine
Suez	300	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	120	
Naples	520	340	120	
Leghorn	560	340	120	
Genoa	560	340	120	
Marseilles	550	310	145	
		Including Wine		

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 8th October for LIVERPOOL direct.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET.

THIRTY-TWO BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rents from Rs. 300 down to Rs. 40. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BEACH CANDY.—THREE BUNGALOWS for Rs. 250, 200, and 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

CUMBALLA HILL.—ONE FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Cumballa Hill, one unfurnished Bungalow at Breach, one furnished Bungalow from 1st January next.

MALABAR HILL.—One Furnished BUNGALOW. For rents and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MARINE LINES.—ONE FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Rs. 150, from 15th October 1878. Rent Rs. 150.

Another furnished BUNGALOW for Rs. 150, with immediate possession.

One unfurnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines for Rs. 100, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TOP FLOOR in Hornby Row, facing the Sea, opposite to the General Post Office. Rent Rs. 75.

Also four other Residences in Fort. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

COLABA CASTLE, in Middle Colaba, from January next. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

RESIDENCES in Grant Buildings cheap. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2 Meadow Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breese	7th Oct.
KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.
GEELONG	1839	250	C. Fraser	28th do.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Hazelwood	4th Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Hall ..... 15th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3626	500	G. N. Hector	11th October.
ASSAM	3063	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

NOTICES.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is safe, but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI.

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION

STORES.

CORNER OF MEADOW & FORBES STREETS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credits
Small Bottles	Re. 1-0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ..... Re.	2-0	2-4
,, double size ..... ,,	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 20th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

SOCIAL SCRAPS AND SATIRES,
BY
CHILI CHUTNEE.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, MEADOW STREET.
Price Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & Co.

HAVE just UNPACKED the following:—

	Rs. a.
Newton Mason's Horehound Linseed Luictus	0 14
Wright's Coal Tar-soap	0 6
Cornish's Antephelic Milk	2 12
Moody's French Polish	0 12
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste	1 0
Philipson's Pearl Powder	2 0
Prof. O. Phelps Brown's Woodland Balm	2 0
Do. do. Acacian Balsam	2 12
Do. do. Morbel Ointment	0 12
Do. do. Renovating Pills	0 12
Do. do. Restorative Assimilant	2 12
Do. do. Vermifuge	2 0
Medicated Papers, packet of 500 Sheets	1 8
Brag's Charcoal	1 12
Do. do. Lozenges	1 0
Do. do. Biscuits	0 12
Teething Necklace	1 0
Murray's Gout Specific	3 0
Farr's Lime Juice and Pepsine	0 14
Kay's Essence of Linseed (a marvellous cure for Cough, &c.)	0 14
Kay's Tic Pills	0 12
Roche's Embrocation	2 8
Rowland's Kalydore	2 8
Atkinson's Blanc de Perole	2 0
B y Rum	1 8
Tamar Indien	1 1
Eno's Fruit Salt	1 12
Darie's Diamond Cement	0 12
Degraw's Medico Pencil	0 6
Scott's Lozer Pills	0 12
King's Quinine and Dandelion Pills, 12 as. and	1 10
Lalor's Phosphodyne	3 0
Blair's Gout Pills, 12 as. and	1 10
Clarke's B. 41 Pills	2 12
Frank's Specific	0 12
Fenning's Cooling Powders	0 12
Rouge de Theater	0 6

&c., &c., &c.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

HOME and other Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required. Present Demand Rate, 1s. 7¼d.

THE DRAFT posted direct if preferred.

Government Currency Notes of ANY Circle received from Constituents at their full value.

CURRENT Accounts opened, and interest allowed on Fixed Deposits at liberal rates.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved Securities.

STOCKS, Shares, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay or London Stock Exchange (London Daily Stock and Share List, AUTHORIZED EDITION, filed for reference). W. W. & Co. will furnish their Constituents with sound information and advice as to the present position and prospects of any Investment.

PASSENGERS met on their arrival in England and Bombay and their Baggage cleared.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured free of commission.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., supplied from Stocks here or from England, which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c., as desired.

PERSONAL, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements: Boots, Blankets, Socks, Waterproof Sheets, Forage Caps, Troopers' Saddlery, &c., according to pattern desired; or muster patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, Contractors, and others, supplied with Timber in Log, or cut to order, Lowmoor and other Iron Bars, Sheets, (Corrugated and Plain), Pickaxes, Powrae, Hammers, Nails, Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry, Tolley, Murcott, Rigby, and Dougall's Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

NEW BOOKS.

Couche's Permanent Way and Rolling Stock of Railways. *Vols. 2 with Atlas and Plates*	66 4
Heath's Fern Paradise	7 12
Dr. Austin's Guests	1 8
Master of Riverswood	1 8
Tales from Blackwood, Vol. 5	0 10
Bell on Cavalry Reconnaissance	1 8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, *Sept*	2 4
Golden Text Book	3 0
Cavendish on Lawn Tennis and Badminton	0 10
John-a-Dreams, *cheap edition*	2 4
Longfellow's Early Poems	2 0
Matheson's Aid Book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad	7 12
Rapier's Remunerative Railways for New Countries.	9 8
Spreteon on Casting and Founding	11 4
Verne's Survivors of the Chancellor	1 4
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Field's Chromotography, by Salter	13 4
Cassell's Book of Birds, 2 vols	18 12
Mill on the Floss, Cabinet edition, Vol. 2	3 4
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La Petite Sœur par Daudet	2 0
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Stimson's Manuel of Operative Surgery	6 12
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Lette's Diaries, 1879, all sizes	
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British and Colonial Library of Original Tales. Vol. 1	1 0
Mistress of Langdale Hall	1 4
All for Greed	1 4
The Three Red Men	1 4
Maude Lorton	1 4
Latham on Sanitary Engineering—Sewerage	18 12
Weber's History of Indian Literature	11 4
Fox on Sanitary Examination of Water, Air and Food	7 12
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 Vols	17 8
Queries at a Mess Table—What Shall I Eat? What Shall I Drink? &c., by Dr. J. Duke	2 4
English Men of Letters.—Gibbon	1 12
The Indian List, Civil and Military	6 12
The Army, Navy, and Civil Medical Services, what they are and what they are not	1 4
Comic Guide to Paris	0 10
Lucretius, by W. H. Mallock	1 12
Leesing's Laokoon	3 0
Beasley's General Druggists' Receipt Book	4 4
Cherry Ripe, by author of Comin' thro' the Rye	3 10
Andrew's India and her Neighbours	9 8
Baedeker's Guide to Lower Egypt	9 8
Slack's Catechism of the Company Drill	0 10
Slack's Manual of Skirmishing	0 12
Haskoll's Engineering Field Work, new Edition	15 12
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The People of Turkey; Twenty years among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks and Armenians	13 4
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought	6 12
Mayers' Simple Experiments in Phenomena of Light	1 12
Archer's Punjab Campaign, 1848-9	5 0

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Mining Metals, Chemicals, &c.	2 4
Hosiery, Lace, Carpet, Dyeing	2 4
Ship-building, Telegraphy, Railway	2 4
Coal, Collieries, Explosives	2 4
Wool, Flax, Linen, Cotton, Silk	2 4
Tobacco, Hides, Rubber, Fibres	2 4
Birmingham Trades	2 4
Textiles, Clothing, &c.	2 4
Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c.	2 4
Jewellery, Cutlery, &c	2 4
Acids, Alkalies, Oil, Candles, &c.	2 4

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have received a large supply of the celebrated HALF TOLA INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, manufactured expressly for them—a cream-laid paper of pleasant surface and medium thickness—one sheet and one square envelope are under the Half Anna postage rate.

Per 5 Quire Packet	Rs. 1 4 0
Per 100 Envelopes	,, 1 4 0
Per Ream (20 Quires)	,, 4 0 0
Per 400 Envelopes	,, 4 0 0

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 560.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 89 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert,
of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 120.

CHARMS.
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubies.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 23 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 38.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 60.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO.

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY
The "Economical" Table Cutlery With Balance Handles.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz.	Rs. 15	0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair Rs. 6 0
Dessert Knives, ,,	,, 13	0	Table Steels, each ,, 1 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7	0	

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz.	Rs. 25	0	Meat Carvers [one knife and fork], per pair Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives, per doz.	,, 20	0	
Game Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	,, 7	8	Table Steels, each ,, 2 4

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives	per doz. Rs.	30	0	Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair Rs.	8 0
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	26	0		
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork)	per pair ,,	8	0	Table Steels each ,,	2 8

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver, in velvet lined Morocco case The set complete Rs. 70.
The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case The set complete Rs. 50.
The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

PLATED WARE:

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel Germain Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY:—

	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The Queen's Pattern.		The Lily and Beaded Pattern.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks per doz.	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons ,,	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons ,,	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	14	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles four Cruets ,,	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	0	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles ,,	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles ,,	3	8	4	12	4	8
Butter Knives ,,	3	0	5	0	3	0
Pickle Forks ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

*** *The Article can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

The SPOONS and FORKS *may be had in* FULL *Sets, and* HALF *Sets, according to the following Table:—*

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.		Queen's Pattern		Lily Pattern			Plain or Fiddle Pattern.		Queen's Pattern.		Lily Pattern.	
A FULL SET, comprising:—	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	A HALF SET, comprising:—	Rs.	A	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1 dozen Table Spoons	135	0	200	0	185	0	6 Table Spoons	75	0	115	0	100	0
1 ,, Table Forks							6 Table Forks						
1 ,, Dessert Spoons							6 Dessert Spoons						
1 ,, Dessert Forks							6 Dessert Forks						
1 ,, Tea Spoons							6 Tea Spoons						
4 Salt Spoons							2 Salt Spoons						
6 Egg Spoons							3 Egg Spoons						
2 Mustard Spoons							1 Mustard Spoon						
1 Soup Ladle							1 Soup Ladle						
2 Sauce Ladles							1 Sauce Ladle						
2 Gravy Spoons							1 Gravy Spoon						
1 Butter Knife							1 Butter Knife						

S. ROSE AND CO.

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5th, 1878.

A PERIOD of unprecedented depression in the Bombay trade has been followed during the last week by a panic. On the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd instant, telegrams arrived from Home announcing the suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank with liabilities amounting to ten million sterling; no details accompanied the information and the following day was one of great uncertainty and suspense here, as it was known that Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., of this City, had a large quantity of unmatured Bills on the Bank which were held here by the local Exchange Banks and Mercantile Firms, but it was hoped that some arrangements might be made at Home by which the difficulty could be tided over. On Friday, however, telegrams were received announcing that Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co., of London, had stopped payment, and consequently Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., have had to do likewise. A meeting of creditors was held the same afternoon, but until particulars of the liabilities are received from Home no arrangements can be made or even proposed, and in the meantime matters are left in the hands of two gentlemen in whom every confidence can be placed as trustees under the supervision and control of a committee of five of the creditors.

The dulness in trade generally which we have had to report for so long has naturally been intensified during the past few days, and business has been absolutely at a standstill. As is usual during a period of panic, exaggerated reports have been afloat respecting the amounts of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's drafts on the City of Glasgow Bank held here by different Banks and Firms, but we believe that the Bills are in so many hands, that none of the amounts are of sufficient importance to justify apprehension of any further complications arising here out of the failure.

In Commercial Circles the interest taken in the probability of a Frontier war, and its natural consequences has been eclipsed by the abovenamed failures, but nevertheless the Afghan question is of increasing importance, and a war is apparently inevitable.

Accounts from the Interior continue to report very favourably on the whole of the growing crops, both of Cotton and Cereals in this Presidency, and in the Punjab we hear that the Food Grain Crops are unprecedently large.

The position of our various Markets at the close may be summarised as follows:—Money cheap and abundant; Sterling Exchange unsettled, with a downward tendency; Government Paper depressed; Shares dull and drooping. In Imports there has been little doing in either Goods, Metals, Yarns, or Coals. There is no improvement to report in our Export trade, and consequently the same depression is manifested in our Freight Market which has characterised it for so long, neither do we anticipate much improvement until quite the end of the year.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London on the 2nd instant, the increased amount of £400,000 was offered, of which £380,000 were allotted as follows:—£300,000 to Calcutta and £80,000 to Bombay, at in Bill. Tenders on Calcutta at 1-7 2 received 43 per cent. and on Bombay at 1-7 11-16 in full. The average rate of allotment on Calcutta was 1s. 7·66d. and on Bombay 1s. 7·68d. The result of the sale was lower than was generally looked for, being ¼d. per Rupee lower on Calcutta and 3-16 on Bombay than last week's allotments. This decline under ordinary circumstances would no doubt have caused a corresponding fall in the rates of Sterling Exchange here, but owing to the disinclination manifested on the part of the Banks to operate at present, business has been almost at a standstill.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 28th ultimo is again of the most favourable nature, the Cash Balance being increased by 14½ lacs, and the public demand for Money being reduced by a like amount. No alteration was made in the Bank's rates of int rest and discount, at the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors on Wednesday last, which consequently remain as follows:—Fixed Loans on Government Securities 4 per cent., Loans on similar securities 5 per cent., and on Mercantile Bills 6 per cent. Money continues plentiful in the Bazaar at about 1 per cent. below the Bank's rates. With the continued favourable crop accounts, and an increase in the shipments of Silver from Home, it seems possible that the present low rates may continue for some time longer, but in the event of the complications on the Frontier terminating in an Afghan War, dearer Money will be an inevitable result.

EXCHANGE.—Transactions for the Mail have been extremely small, and the tendency of the Market is downwards. Business opened at about 1-32d. decline on our last quotations, with very little enquiry for Bank Bills and with the amount of Private Bill making quite insignificant. The lower rates at which Council Drafts were allotted on Wednesday last, would, no doubt, have increased the weakness in rates for Sterling Exchange here had not the news of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, with its subsequent disaster, reached us in the meantime, which have for the present destroyed all confidence. The Market was closed on Saturday for the Dasera Holiday, and our quotations for the Mail are consequently those of Friday last, which are as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 23-32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 5-32d; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is Frs. 213, the Exchange between Paris and London having again advanced to Frs. 25.31.

On Calcutta rates are rather stronger at 100 1-16d. to 100¼ for demand and 99¾d. for 60 days' sight Bills.

BAR SILVER.—The quotation from Home throughout the week has been unchanged at 51¾d. to 51¾d. per oz.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market was very quiet early in the week, but latterly there has been a stronger feeling, and rates have advanced to Rs. 95¾ for Four-and-a-half, Rs. 95½, for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 100¾ for New Fours-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in this Market during the week, there having been all sorts of unfavourable rumours afloat respecting some of the Companies, and prices in consequence have in many instances been unduly depressed. In Bank Shares a decline of Rs. 3 has taken place in Agras, 17½ in Bombays and Re. 1 in Nationals. In Land Companies, Colabas, after considerable fluctuations, close at an advance of Rs. 20 and Freres have advanced Rs. 6. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Broach Mills have declined Rs. 10, Colabas Rs. 15, Oriental Rs. 45, Great Eastern Rs. 25, Jewraz Rs. 20, Mandvie Rs. 15, Manockjee Petit Rs. 35, Mazagon Rs. 10, Nicol Rs 175, Nursey Rs. 20, Sholapore Rs 20, and Empress have advanced Rs. 15, Madras United Rs. 20, and Oriental Rs. 10 per share.

The Piece Goods Market for a day or two after last Mail left was decidedly stronger, and there was a good offtake both from the Bazaar and shipping firms. Latterly, however, the feeling of panic which has affected trade here generally has quite put a stop to the enquiry which previously existed, and the total transactions of the week only amount to an insignificant total. The feeling of uneasiness in this Market can only be of temporary duration if the enquiry from up-country continues, as we have every reason to believe it will, as with favourable crop prospects the demand should now go on steadily increasing, and the period of stagnation through which we have past, give place to one of active buying.

TWIST.—No sales of English Yarns have been reported during the week, and the only transaction in local Spinnings has been a sale of 600 bales, No. 20's Mule at 6¾ to 6¾ annas per lb.

METAL.—*Copper*—A sale of 750 cwts. of Braziers has been effected during the week at Rs. 47½ per cwt. No transactions from first hands are reported in either *Yellow Metal* or *Iron*, but the markets for both are steady.

COALS.—The only sale reported during the week has been that of 1,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside ship in harbour. This Market like all others is depressed.

COTTON.—There was a better feeling in the Liverpool Market early in the week, and the prices for Mid. Orleans advanced 1-16 per lb., which has been maintained up to the close, the quotation being 6⅜ per lb. In New-York, however, the quotation for ready Cotton has declined from 10⅞ to 10⅜ cents. per lb., and with steadily increasing receipts, and the prospect of a 5,000,000 bales crop, there appears to be every probability of a further decline shortly. Surats in Liverpool have been neglected and prices have given way 1-16 per lb. in the inferior grades; rates for Cotton classing Good Fair and over, however, are maintained. Here, business remains in much the same state as previously, purchases for Export have only been on a very small scale and the transactions have been almost exclusively for the local Mills, who are, however, only buying to supply actual requirements. A sale of 500 bales of New Comrawuttee for January-February delivery is reported at Rs. 200 per candy.

The Receipts in Bombay from up-country since last Mail day amount to 3,655 against 4 064 bales last week. The *Clearances for Sea* during the week amount to 5,528 bales, making a total of 704,675 bales since the 1st January, as against 810,764 bales for the corresponding period last year.

NEW CROP.—Prospects continue very favourable, and the showers which have fallen during the past week, will, where they have extended up-country, have benefitted the crops. Cotton is reported to be in excellent condition and likely to be a full yield. Broach is recovering from the effects of too much rain, and likely to turn out well after all. Accounts from Dholera are promising, and Comptа should also be a large out-turn. If present prospects are realized we may look for an excess of fully 150,000 bales over last season.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	₹ Candy	₹ lb.
Full-pressed—	of 784 lbs.	C. & F.
Comrawuttee Good Fair	.... Rs. 206	= 5 3/16d.
Do. Fully Fair	.... „ 203	= 5¼d.
Dholleras Good Fair	.... „ 200	= 5 3/16d.
Do. Fully Fair	.... „ 200	= 5¼d.
S. Dharwar Fully Good Fair	.... „ 210	= 5¼d.
Comptа Good Fair	.... „ 195	= 5 1/16d.
New Comrawuttee (Jan.-Feb. delivery)	.... „ 200.	

LINSEED.—Although purchases during the week have only been on a small scale, prices have been maintained by dealers, owing to the smallness of their stocks, and we cannot quote less than Rs. 7-1 per cwt. for ready parcels.

RAPESEED.—Stocks here are small, but in the absence of demand rates are rather weaker both for Brown and Yellow Seed, and if the present dull state of trade continues we look for a considerable decline shortly.

WHEAT is practically unchanged in Bombay, but we hear that prices are falling up-country, owing to the abundant food Crops now being reaped, so that we may look for a corresponding decline here shortly. In the meantime we quote the same as last week, viz.:—Best White, Rs. 40 to 41; Mixed White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Hard Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	700
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£20,212-10	£ do		110

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE HERMIONE, 403 tons, Captain S. Malne, will sail to-day for Singapore and Penang with a general cargo.

THE SHIP INDIAN CHIEF, 1,238 tons, Captain Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst., from Liverpool 30th May, with a cargo of 1867 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. SHADWAN, 992 tons, Captain J. Kennerly, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 82 horses, 24 grooms, 8 sheep, and 31 deck passengers.

THE SHIP NARMANDY, 1,208 tons, Captain J. M. Tukey, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Liverpool 30th June, with a cargo of 1,178 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINCORLA, 315 tons, Captain L. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for the Kattiwar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. J. S. Brown, and 226 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ERNESTINE, 537 tons, Captain C. Hiriart, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst., from Mauritius 14th September, with a cargo of 10,142 bags sugar, and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jakariya Hajee Ahmed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo, Mr. Stipperger; for Beypore, Mr. J. Neuberg; for Ruttanghurry, Lieut. Petley and Lieut. Pascal; for Coast Ports: seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Shadwan (s)	Kennerly	Bussorah, Sept 18.
5	Normandy	Tukey	Liverpool, June 30.
	Ernestine	Hiriart	Mauritius, Sept 14.
	Indian Chief	Fraser	Liverpool, May 30.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Stornoway	Storm	Calleo.
	Louis	Sregeon	Chittagong.
	Buttermere	Ogivie	Calcutta.
	Goa (s)	Turner	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Vincorla, Dougherty, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Hermione, Malner, to Singapore and Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
1 Conflict ..... Guswell ..... Cardiff, June 1.
City of Canton ..... Greve ..... Hull, June 15.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The following passengers have arrived per s s City of Edinburgh:—Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mrs Vassolopulo, Miss Dayer, Mr Robertson, Mr Hard, Mr Sine, Mr Motregor, Mr Walters, Mr Bird, Mr Benerby, and Mr Balfour.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
3 Meinam (s) .... Marseilles.
Ava (s) .... Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

3 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam:—To Madras—Mrs Guibert and child, Messrs Taylor-Norfor, 5 missionaries, and 4 nuns.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam to Calcutta:—From Madras—Mr Bevers.
Per s s Ava, to London Oct. 4:—Captain Wood, Messrs Ritchie, Fox, and Williams, Mr Irvine, Mrs Major and child, and Miss Rempka.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydall Hall s—6½ cwts myrabollams Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 100 cases castor oil, Killick Nixon and Co; 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Dwjee Govindjee.

Fannie Tucker—650 cwts linseed and 325 cwts cotton seed, Moojee Amudjee.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—2 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 1,08,000). The Agra Bank; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,51,500), and 3 boxes silver coins (Rs 6, 00). The C M Bank of India and China; 2½ cwts E teeth, Suriff Dunsey and Co; 2 cases shawls. Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder; 5 cases shawls and 2 cases woolen carpets, David Sassoon and Co; 9 bales skins, C O C A Akbar and Co; 9 bales skins, G W C Ally and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—4 cwts cardamoms, Hajee Zainal Abdin Serazee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—60 bales cotton, Currumbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 7.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

290-78—In person—Samuel Tutia M vs Bhagoobai and others—In person. Part heard.
303-78—J Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Kesree and another—Macfarlane and G.
2-8-78 Chiene and W—Soorjee Jeewandas and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Reorn, Cand L.
365-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Esak Khaki vs Nursey Soorjee.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

717-77—Crairie L and O—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARES.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

414-78—In person Nathu Hari vs Ramjee Hari.
415-78—Balkrishna and B—Kashinath Heraji vs Sarup Futta and others.
419-78—Balkrishna and B—Shamrao Narayen vs Narayen Raghunathjee and others, Nanu and H.
421-78—Prescot and W—Wishwanath Madhowjee and others, vs The Honble J Mariott and Co.
423-78—Jefferson and P—Haji Soomar Haji and others, vs Vurdhman Panachund and others.

LONG CAUSE.

256-78—Crairie, L and O—Hurryvullubdass Cullandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman, and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Greenfield, Capt, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ajmir.
Ardagh, Col. Staff Corps, on leave, from Moulmein.
Lugard, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Seoni.

OCTOBER 5.

Anderson, Surg, on leave, to Poona.
Sladen, Lieut Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Norton, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.
Moon, Lieut, Comt-Dept, from leave, to Sattara.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr W Cornell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the First Grade, vice the Honble H T Prinsep.

Mr P D Dickens, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second Grade, vice Mr W Cornell.

Mr F J G Campbell is allowed furlough for two years with effect from the date on which he left India.

Mr Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad.

Mr W Webster, sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Hajeepore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Drummond, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Hajeepore.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Latest Telegrams Published in London.
The Army.
Dissaffection at St Petersburg.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

WADDINGTON—MATHIAS—October 4th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, George Waddington, Esq., Bombay C. S., to Eleanor M'rion, daughter of Colonel H. V. Mathias. (The bride was given away by her father).

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD—October 1st, at Hingolee, Deccan, Awdrey Cecil Edith, child of Major C. J. Oswald Fitzgerald, 3rd Cavalry H. C., aged 1 year 3 months.
OLLIVANT—October 4th, at Surat, Nigel Christopher, infant son of E. C. K. and L. C. Ollivant, aged 18 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKELL—September 24th, at Talagaon, Punjab, the wife of Mr. William F. Cockell, H. M.'s Inland Customs, of a daughter.
CRAIG—October 1st, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. R. Craig, Rajputana (State) Railway, of a son.
O'FLAHERTY—October 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of R. O'Flaherty, Esq., of a daughter.
ROMILLY—October 1st, at Negapatam, the wife of Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E., of a son.
RUNDALL—October 1st, at Bellary, the wife of J. W. Rundall, Esq., District Engineer, of a son.

DEATH.

LEGGETT—September 29th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of J. Leggett, aged 21 years.
LEYCESTER—at Sukkur, of dysentery, Edward Leycester, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., aged 25.
WARDEN—September 27th, at Seetabuldee, Colonel James H. Warden, Commandant 8th Madras N I, aged 50.
WADE—September 29th, at Rohtak, Alfred Herbert, the infant son of Walter Edmund and Eveline Amelia Wade, aged 1 month and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOME letters to the editor stand over on account of the pressure on our space to-day.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1878.

THE natural feeling of pity at first excited in Bombay by the news of the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. has since been largely qualified by wonder and,—we were going to write, of indignation, but indignation is not felt, because the losses will fall to a very slight extent on Bombay,—at the discovery that this enterprising firm must for years probably, under the pretence of carrying ona legitimate trade, have been engaged in a course of reckless gambling with other people's money. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, the resident partners in Bombay, may perhaps not have known till the other day how hopelessly the firm was involved, for it is understood that Mr. John Fleming kept the whole management of financial affairs most jealously in his own hands; but no such excuse can be pleaded for the conduct of the partners in the London house of Smith, Fleming and Co., who must have known for a long time past that their own means were exhausted and that each new venture they made to retrieve their fortunes was simply desperate "plunging" with money belonging to the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank. No other explanation is possible, in face of the fact, now revealed, that Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. were indebted to the Bank for cash advances amounting to £853 000, and for acceptances to the value of £900,000. These immense sums can only represent the accumulated losses of several years; for, however trusting the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank may have been, it is impossible to suppose that they can have been betrayed into giving one firm such excessive credit except by slow degrees. No doubt, it was the old story. The connexion of Smith, Fleming and Co. with the Bank began when the firm was doing a flourishing business and enjoyed a confidence strengthened by the apparently triumphant way in which it had weathered disasters that shattered other Bombay houses. Then, the depression of trade set in which has lasted now for fully five years, and the City of Glasgow directors probably soon found themselves called upon to decide whether they should help Smith, Fleming and Co. to meet heavy losses and try their luck again, or force them to suspend payment and so imperil the credit of the Bank. The danger with all these joint-stock companies is that directors will try to conceal the losses of customers who pay them a high rate of interest for advances, and will go on hoping against hope rather than run the risk of contracting their own business and lessening the dividends with which they can manage to keep shareholders in a state of good humour. The Glasgow Bank had very numerous branches and very large transactions, and we can well understand that its directors feared to shake its credit if they let Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. and other firms who were known to do a very large business with them fall to the ground; so, things were allowed to go from bad to worse. It is certainly some years now since Smith, Fleming's name began to be whispered about in the London money market; and much surprise was often expressed, as the Eastern trade became more and more unprofitable, and one set of failures succeeded another, that this firm was still able to keep up an appearance of strength and prosperity which deceived all but the initiated. Last year, when the notorious Collie failure took place, Smith, Fleming and Co. were openly and freely spoken of as likely to follow suit; but the resources of Mr. Fleming were equal to the occasion, and the firm survived, through what means has now at last been revealed to us by the collapse of the Glasgow Bank.

It is possible that the Bank directors may, as the *Times* affirms, have been guilty of criminal negligence in upholding firms which had been practically insolvent for several years; but we cannot affect to feel much pity for the shareholders of the Bank. The people of Scotland are not generally wanting in intelligence, especially as regards the investment of money; and, if the shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank were content to ask no questions, but to quietly pocket dividends of 10 and 12 per cent. in years when they must have known that all branches of trade were in a state of ruinous depression, they have only themselves to blame for being now taught rather sharply the significance of the maxim that a high rate of interest means bad security. Shareholders are not often such guileless victims of unscrupulous directors as they try to make themselves out to be whenever anything wrong is found out. Of all the shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay the one who was most clamorous over his own woes and most pitiless in his determination to have the directors sentenced to penal servitude for life, and who to this day sheds tears whenever he speaks of the sufferings of the widows and orphans who were beggared by the failure of the Bank, is a gentleman who had bought a considerable number of the bank shares on speculation and was caught before he could sell them again. Shareholders can generally find out as much as they care to know about the joint stock association to which they belong; and if, in the delicate business of banking,—which more perhaps than any other form of commercial enterprise demands for its good management the exercise of such rare qualities as perfect uprightness, prudence, and a keen knowledge of human nature,—they entrust the entire direction of affairs to designing or ignorant men, on the sole condition of getting a large dividend paid them each half-year, they have no right to be virtuously indignant when they find that their capital has disappeared. So long as banks of this kind exist, and offer facilities for speculation, so long will enterprising merchants and manufacturers be tempted to make free use of them. No doubt the *Times*, which makes it an invariable rule of conduct to reverse the Roman maxim, *Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*, for the leading journal always toadies to the rich and powerful and helps to crush the weak and fallen, is now hard at work preaching sermons on the ruin of Smith, Fleming and Co., and holding up the fate of Mr. John Fleming, till last Thursday one of the most respected and honoured citizens of London, as an example of what befals merchants who take to evil courses. Yet it is easy to understand that Mr. Fleming, when he first sought the assistance of the City of Glasgow Bank in a season of difficulty, must have been quite innocent of any intention to injure the Bank. He was a man full of a justifiable confidence in his own resources, and he must have been convinced that his embarrassments were only temporary, and that he could soon win back the favour of Fortune. Then, after this first step, the descent was easy. Mr. Fleming is not the first good and honourable man who has yielded to the temptation to borrow money which there was hardly the remotest chance that he could ever repay, when overcome by the sickening dread of having to abandon ambition, reputation, social position, and all the blessings that wealth brings in its train, and to accept a life of obscurity and perhaps even of sordid poverty. We have often thought within the last few days of the evidence which Mr. Fleming gave before the Bank of Bombay Commission ten years ago, and which struck us then as wanting in generosity. He came forward as a voluntary witness to expose the way business had been done when Mr. Blair was secretary to the Bank, and the instance he quoted was one that fell within his own experience, when his firm wanted an advance of ten or fifteen lakhs, and Mr. Blair said in his cheerful way:—"Oh! take the money; we don't "want any security from you." There was something of self-righteousness that jarred on one's feelings in the calm assurance with which Mr. Fleming implied that it was impossible he could ever wish to borrow money from a Bank without depositing full security; yet the boast seemed at that time to be fully warranted. We do not bring this up by way of a reproach, but rather to show how incapable any of us are of saying how far we might be able to resist temptation, and how careful, therefore, we should be not to judge others.

The artificial maintenance for years on borrowed capital of such firms as the City of Glasgow Bank seems to have supported has had a very bad influence on trade. We now have a simple explanation of the puzzling phenomenon that exports of cotton goods from England to the East have continually increased of late years notwithstanding the fact that the demand for these goods in Eastern markets has steadily declined. Firms with no resources of their own were obliged to go on manufacturing and shipping in order to obtain from the banks with which they had credit fresh supplies of money. An end always comes to speculation of this kind; but meanwhile prices have been kept up far above their natural level by a factitious and unwholesome competition, and fair traders have been injured by a rivalry to which they should never have been subjected. It is to be hoped that henceforth commerce between England and the East, if largely restricted in volume, will at least be more profitable to legitimate traders.

REUTER has, perhaps unintentionally, misrepresented the English Press in speaking of the Ministerial and Opposition papers as almost of one mind regarding the necessity of an immediate advance on Kabul. From the leading articles in the numbers of the *Daily News* received by last mail it appears that that journal by no means admits the existence of a *casus belli* which would justify the invasion of Kabul,—on the contrary, it is inclined to suspect the Ministry of conjuring up the spectre of Russian aggressions in Afghanistan to divert public attention from the failure of its foreign policy in Europe,—but it argues that, if a rupture with Afghanistan be inevitable, the Indian Government should at any cost acquire the command of the roads leading to Kabul before winter sets in. This is the argument of a military strategist, not of a political critic; and we have already ventured to set forth several reasons which in our judgment render unnecessary the immediate forcing of the Khyber Pass, the principal of these being that by the possession of Quetta the British Army is already placed securely on the main line of approach to Kabul, and can march on that city by way of Kandahar without being exposed to the risk of having its communications with India cut by hostile tribes. The *Times*, being well prompted, seems at first to have been inclined to become the champion of an imperial policy in Kabul; but it soon fell off into the old familiar strain of sickly and hypocritical sentimentalism. Can any of our readers who understands Indian politics have read without a shudder of dismay the following feeble platitudes, which formed the substance of the recommendations given by the *Times* three weeks ago as to the language Sir Neville Chamberlain should use in his negotiations with the Amir?—

"We have conquered India, it is true, but "our behaviour to her native princes has not "been such as to make us justly suspected of "ambitious designs outside India. Our aim "has been to maintain them on their thrones. "We have given them a security of tenure "which they could not have enjoyed apart from "our support. This course we have followed, "not because no other course was open to us, "but because it is the one which we have pre"ferred deliberately to adopt. Above all, the "promises we have made to them have been "kept. We come now to Afghanistan with no "desire to add to our subject territories. It "would be contrary alike to our wishes and to "our interests to undertake such a project. The "independence of the country is the key"stone of the policy we are following. We "aim only at securing that we shall "find friends and not enemies in it." Who can be surprised that the foreign policy of the British Empire is weak and shifty, when the leading journalists of London write as if they were so many political Uriah Heeps? Everybody knows that there is not a native prince in India who does not chafe under the foreign yoke, or who would not work heart and soul to turn the English out of the country if only he could get the chance of rebelling with any hope of success. And the *Times* really thinks that Shere Ali will be quite content to transform himself into a mediatized prince and to dance in Lord Lytton's puppet show along with Scindia and Holkar. From a telegram published this morning it appears that the leading journal now counsels the Indian Government to forgive Shere Ali if he apologizes and consents to receive an English Minister at his Court. But what an act of culpable folly it would be to send to Kabul, and place at the mercy of the treacherous Afghans an English Mission unsupported by a large force. We contend that the Amir should be treated with the utmost courtesy, and that time should be allowed him to answer the Viceroy's letter; but it is clear that an independent Afghanistan can no longer be tolerated upon the Indian border, and that the Hindu Kush must now be made the frontier of the British dominions in Central Asia. An extract from a telegram of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, which we published on Saturday, shows that Lord Lytton is now convinced of the necessity of occupying the chief strategical positions in Afghanistan as far as the Bamian Pass. This is a sound and sensible resolution, though we are surprised to be told by the same correspondent that "the present measure "for the despatch of a mission to Kabul "forms but a single move in an extensive "concerted system for the protection of "India, which is the outcome of a long-devised "and elaborately worked-out system of "defensive policy." If Lord Lytton had really devised such a policy, why did he publicly commit himself to the opposite view last year by his famous defence of the broken-down Pelly Mission? Let it be granted, however, that Lord Lytton has now made up his mind to vigorous action. In that case, the requirements of the Government of India should be clearly set before Shere Ali, and he should be made to understand that, whether he submits or fights, his country will be occupied by British troops. Then, if he determines to fight, so much the better.

It seems possible now that the Amir will save the Government of India the trouble of declaring war. Some of his troops have appeared near the Jamrud Fort, which is situated within the British border, near the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and only a dozen miles from Peshawur. A small force has accordingly been sent from Peshawur to protect the fort, and the telegrams of the last day or two indicate a concentration in the Peshawur valley of troops from Kohat and Nowshera, so that there may be some ground for the rumour of an intention on the part of the British military authorities to drive the Amir's soldiers out of Ali Musjid, within the Khyber. It is also reported that the Afridi mountaineers of the Khyber Pass are willing to help the English against the Afghans; but such stories are not to be depended upon. Whatever movements take place in this direction, we do not believe that any advance on Kabul is intended at present.

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES STAVELEY.

On the departure of H. E. Sir Charles Staveley this evening for England by the Mail steamer, the 21st Bombay N. I. will furnish a guard of honor consisting of 100 rank and file with band and regimental colours, under the command of an officer, to parade at the Apollo Bunder at 5-15 p.m., and 200 rank and file of the 19th Bombay N. I. will line the road from the front of the centre of the Sailors' Home to the head of the Bunder. The 4th Rifles N. I. and 21st N. I. will line the opposite side of the road, 50 rank and file being furnished by the former and 150 by the latter corps. The usual proportion of officers and native officers will be detailed.

A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on H. E.'s departure.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA AT CENTRAL ASIA.

THE following translation from the Russian papers may be interesting at the present time:—

"The *Golos*, No. 212, dated 2nd (14th) August, surmises that the British Mission to Cabul has been projected in consequence of the reception accorded to the Russian Mission by the Amir of Afghanistan. "Lord Lytton," it is said, "has perceived, though somewhat tardily, that affairs in Afghanistan are taking a turn, which has evoked amongst the natives of India a variety of rumours, of course most exaggerated, regarding the possibility of the rapid appearance of Russian troops at points separated by no considerable distance from the northern frontier of the Anglo-Indian dominions." The article goes on to comment upon the "stubborn silence" preserved previous to and during the Congress both by the British Press and Ministry, in regard to Russian movements in Turkestan, and ascribes that silence to a desire not to alarm the English public by news which would certainly have diminished the elation produced by Lord Beaconsfield's "victories" at the Congress. The measures taken by Russia in Central Asia are declared to have caused by the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and to have had as their object the reduction to a minimum of "the inconveniences" produced thereby. The "natural consequence" of the Berlin Treaty is said to be "the adoption by the Russian Government of an entirely new attitude with regard to matters in Central Asia, based upon the fact that henceforward, in the event of an always possible collision with Turkey, Russia will have, simultaneously, an armed meeting with England, and consequently that Russia must perforce do all in her power to convert into a vulnerable point the northern frontier of the Anglo-Indian dominions."

"The *Novoe Vremya*, No. 872, dated 3rd (15th) August, says that inaction on the part of Russia is impossible in view of the assumption by England of the protectorate over Asia Minor. Hence the movements of Russian troops in Central Asia, and the dispatch of a Mission to Cabul with the probable object of "convincing Shere Ali Khan that Russia has no desire to carry on war with him." Badakshan and Chitpan are described as belonging neither *de jure* nor *de facto* to Shere Ali, and their occupation by Russia is always feasible, "should the necessity arise, if England endeavours to incite the Chinese to occupy Badakshan and the entire upper waters of the Amu-Darya."

"The *Russki Mir*, No. 211, dated 5th (17th) August, quoting from the *Agence Générale Russe*, says that the recent movements of Russian

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

KOHAT, Oct. 4.

The 1st Sikhs and a Mountain Battery marched to Peshawur on the evening of the 3rd; the 29th N. I. arrived there on the 4th.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 4.

The whole of the Guides Cavalry and the Infantry 800 strong with transport crossed the Cabul river to Nowshera on the morning of the 3rd; having received fresh orders they left Nowshera at midnight ostensibly for Kohat, but really for Peshawur. The Head Quarters of the 9th Foot, which were under orders for Nowshera, with Artillery, have been suddenly despatched to Jamrud. A detachment of the 81st, ordered to Nowshera, has been unexpectedly recalled and ordered to Peshawur; service unknown. A Squadron of the 11th Bengal Cavalry has been ordered to Peshawur; service unknown. Immense enthusiasm.

Besides a detachment of the 9th Foot, a troop of the 14th Cavalry, and the Wings of the 7th, 19th, and 22nd Infantry, and a battery of Horse Artillery are bound for Herasing, Kebourj, Jamrud. The Battery marches from Cherat.

The Amir is reported to have largely reinforced Kandahar, Jellalabad, and Ali Musjid.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 5.

The Jamrud fort is occupied by 300 men; the remainder of the force is at Hurri Sings Burj, five miles distant. The General and staff leave to-morrow.

The Khyberees have declared for us, and will assist us in our operations.

The Amir's force at Ali Musjid is reported to be a thousand strong, with twelve guns. The Momunds are marching to join the Amir's troops.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The Allahabad Arsenal is daily forwarding large indents of stores to Mooltan and Kohat depots. Volunteers are being called for Regiments warned for active service.

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The proposed organization of the Frontier Forces which was published in the *Pioneer* of the 26th ultimo will not be adopted. The reinforcements now on the way will form part of the Quetta garrison, Brigadier General Biddulph commanding. His staff will consist of Major Wolesley to be Assistant Adjutant General, Captains R. Stewart and Moore, Bombay Army, to be Assistant Quarter-Masters General; and Captain Hanna to be Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General; Lieut. Colonel Hichens to be Chief Engineer, and Captains Bisset and Nicholson to be Field Engineers.

Some troops left Peshawur this morning, probably for Jamrud.

The current belief that a dash on Ali Musjid is intended seems unfounded.

Nawab Gholam Hussein is believed to have started on his return journey.

It is stated that the Amir is wroth with the British Government for doubting his right to turn the Mission back if he chose.

NEWS OF NAWAB GHULAM HOSSAIN.

SIMLA, Oct. 6, 10-25 P.M.

It is believed that Nawab Ghulam Hossain was permitted by the Amir to leave Kabul for Peshawur on the 29th ultimo.

The dealth of Adham Khan is announced, who was chief of the Southern Ghilzais, one of the most powerful tribes in Afghanistan.

THE CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

All the crops along the line from Bombay to here are in prime condition; and if no rain falls, the cotton will be ready for ginning in one month. The *jowari* is damaged here and there, but generally bumper crops are expected.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The following promotions are made in the Army:—

To be Lieut. Colonels:—Gonne, 17th Lancers; Gregorie, 18th Regt.; Lacy, 59th Regt.; Scheberras, 98th Regt.; Clerk, Rifle Brigade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The *Times* considers that the situation as regards Afghanistan is serious, but that it does not require instant war without adequate military preparations being made. If in the meanwhile the Ameer apologises to England he may yet escape punishment.

MASSACRE IN ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 4.

The Albanians have massacred a Pasha and 156 Turkish troops, and are preventing the surrender of Podgoritza to the Montenegrins.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Oct. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	58,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Do. do. imports of Cotton	21,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	10,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	351,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	87,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	26,000	do.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
5½ per cent. do.	81
3 per cent. Consols	94⅛
Bar Silver	51½ to ⅝
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£85,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£92,500,000

About £75,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 5, 11-35 A.M.

Mail steamer Gwalior from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, Oct. 5, 11-55 A.M.

H. M.'s Iron Duke from Aden arrived yesterday.

GALLE, Oct. 5, 6-26 P.M.

Mail steamer Khedive from China arrived.

MADRAS, Oct. 6, 10-15 A.M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manilla mail from Amoy to-morrow morning.

MADRAS, Oct. 6, 10-46 A.M.

Steamer leaves Banjoewanjie for Darwin on 6th.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8d.	"
France, 3 " "	2·13.	"

GENL. SIR CHARLES WILLIAM DUNBAR STAVELEY, K.C.B., LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY.

To-day a distinguished soldier bids adieu to India and to that portion of the army which serves in this Presidency and which he has commanded since the 7th of October 1874. His Excellency General Sir Charles Staveley cannot be permitted to retire from so important a command as that of the army of Bombay, without a parting valediction, and it is to us a pleasure as well as a duty to echo the testimony and deliberate judgment of the officers and men of this army as a whole, that the retiring Chief carries with him from the shores of Hindustan a large amount of good wishes. Nor do we exaggerate the general opinion entertained regarding His Excellency's services when we add, that every branch of the combatant departments as well as the civil-military establishments exhibit to-day marked improvement; and that the tenure of office by the late Chief closes with honour, after an administration of success. The record of Sir Charles Staveley's war services as recapitulated in the Army List is as follows:—

"General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Alma and Balaklava (volunteered his services as Aide-de Camp to the Duke of Cambridge), siege of Sebastopol and attack and occupation of the cemetery and suburbs on the 18th June, when he succeeded to the command of the 44th Regiment, and commanded it at the fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, C.B., Sardinian and Turkish medals and 5th class of the Medjidie). Commanded a brigade in the campaign of 1860 in the north of China (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasps). Commanded the force employed against the Taepings in the vicinity of Shanghai in 1862, resulting in the attack and capture of the intrenched camp of Onkatz, of the walled cities of Kadin Tsinpoo (made K.C.B., 1864). Served as second in command of the Expedition to Abyssinia in 1867-68, and commanded the 1st Division in the action of Arroge and capture of Magdala (received the thanks of Parliament for his services and promoted Major General for distinguished services in the field 1868. Medal.)"

The late Commander-in-Chief, when joining this army, was not a stranger to Bombay, as a few years previously His Excellency commanded the Northern Division at Ahmedabad, and when holding that position was selected by Sir Robert Napier (now Lord Magdala) as second in command of the Expedition to Abyssinia. His services upon that occasion were recognized by Parliament, and promotion to the rank of Major General endorsed the compliment.

Since the fall of Magdala the Indian Forces have rested upon their laurels, and this gallant soldier has not had an opportunity of "overturning cities, subduing nations, and by these means filling the treasury," which the Roman people used to allege was the consummation of a soldier's duty. But while the doctrine condemned by Cicero of being great because one had been of "disadvantage to another state or nation" has not been recently practically preached by the General officer who now leaves us, we have the patent and pleasing fact before us, that, during the cessation of those exhibitions of martial skill and valour which placed Sir Charles in the first rank of soldiers, His Excellency has been of great service to the army, and to the country, by the interest he has taken in matters pertaining to his peaceful command.

Sir Charles has looked closely into the management of regiments, fixed responsibility where it should rest, and taken an interest in the soldier, in his "setting up," his dress, in his libraries, gardens, workshops, coffeeshops, and amusements; and has, in a word, never lost an opportunity of assisting in that true system of "interior economy" which contemplates good order, and the happiness, comfort, health, and prosperity of the soldier, as well as that of his family. And, as regards the commissioned ranks, His Excellency has won the esteem of the majority of officers from the general justness of his decisions. It is not to be supposed that a distant and high authority can always form a correct opinion upon those subjects which he has in a large measure to review by the assistance of Adjutant Generals, and by the aid of other men's spectacles, but the army of this Presidency accept the fact that their late Chief aimed incessantly at allowing no one to suffer from rash or foregone unjust conclusions; and the care and labour which Sir Charles gave to the examination and discussion of matters affecting the interests of regiments, and personally of the officers of this army, has satisfied them as a body that when he has erred in judgment, as the noblest of mortals in life may frequently do, that failure has arisen more from a defect in his deductions than from any permitted bias upon any given subject. We are not going to pretend that enemies or even fair critics could not point out some misconceptions, some veritable mistakes committed either in opinion, administration, or in the disposal of patronage. But if they can do so, just men will lay any obliquity of judgment alongside the visible conscientious endeavours made to do right, and striking a balance the result will be, *nemine dissentiente*, he tried to do his duty.

Sir Charles Staveley assumed command under the most happy circumstances. He found India at rest almost for the first time in her history. The army was turning its eyes upon the acquisition of new possessions, but to improvement in drill, to a better system of quartering troops, and to those many other subjects which troops in cantonments have time to think about. Shortly after Sir Charles assumed command, the Prince of Wales came to interview his Royal mother's Asiatic subjects, and it fell to the lot and to the honour of Sir Charles Staveley to be the first military chief who commanded troops at a Royal review in India where the heir-apparent was present. The honours distributed in this Presidency at that time were, like angel's visits, few and far between, and, as the Commander-in-Chief was amongst those passed over, it would be a graceful compliment to the retiring Chief if the Sovereign, upon His Excellency's arrival in England, should direct some mark of distinction to be conferred upon Sir Charles Staveley. Such an act of kindness and Royal favour would be an appropriate reward for years of faithful service in India, and would awake the warm gratitude of an old soldier who deserves well of his country.

We are sure that, although Sir Charles retires, he will still regard the officers and soldiers of this army as his natural clients. At the War Office and at the Horse Guards, the advice and assistance of officers who have served in India are now at a high premium, and the India Office value an official who is capable of pointing out the mismanagement of finances, as well as a hollow and improper style of administration. Experience must have taught our late Chief the weak points in our military organization. He must be familiar with those details which are connected with this subject, as well as with the reasons which should govern reductions in India, or prohibit them. We live in an age when it is proposed to use the native troops as a reserve force should any special urgency arise in Europe. We believe that we do not misrepresent Sir Charles when we say, that he is amongst those who consider that such would not be extraneous aid to England, nor is he of opinion that the dignity or safety of the Indian Empire would be jeopardised by the employment of Asiatic soldiers in any part of the world. His Excellency's aim has been to make the Native Army efficient, to drill it on the English principle, and to arm it with the best weapons that are manufactured.

We have made it a point in looking at the history of Sir Charles Staveley's career to gather from it his policy as Commander-in-Chief. A great portion, however, of His Excellency's opinions must unfortunately remain a sealed book, for military etiquette and the rules of Government prevent a disclosure of views where a Commander-in-Chief has been in even friendly antagonism with superior civil power. We will not, therefore, hazard an expression of our ideas regarding Sir Charles Staveley's convictions as to the curtailed power of a military commander to direct the expenditure necessary to keep in efficiency an army to which is entrusted the safety of the Empire. Suffice it to say, that while Sir Charles Staveley with a soldier's instincts bows to the order of events which deprive him and other chiefs of the power of even appointing an extra peon to any of the departments under his rule, his passive obedience ought not, and must not, be accepted as a proof of his faith in that system which delegates to the civil heads of Government the sole power of sanction in matters of emergent calls for money on account of military purposes. His Excellency has never betrayed his views upon this subject, and the public and the army are in the dark as to what he would advise on this head if he were licensed to speak. Still, were we asked to photograph his views, we think we should not produce an unfair picture if we painted military authority with its hands too tightly bound.

It is no secret to the army that its late Chief highly approves of the formation of camps of exercise. Sir C. Staveley has for years been of opinion, that, when war ceases, our troops should practise mimic hostilities, tactics, and such strategical arrangements as are met with in campaigns upon an extended system. While an advocate for daily drill, from the teaching of a squad to the principles which guide in field manœuvres, where brigades and divisions practise evolutions, Sir Charles has often avowed his belief in the value of a sham fight. His Excellency believes in mutual instruction, and in teaching troops in times of peace to take the part and duties of opposing forces.

When on tours of inspection His Excellency has made a point of dividing divisions, brigades, regiments, or even detachments, and of employing one part of the force against the other. No matter how small the numbers which he has reviewed, he has always pitted half of them against the other. This system has enabled him, at a glance of the eye, to estimate the field abilities of all ranks, and to practically test an officer's fitness to handle men in the 1st or 2nd line, or in the reserve of the new attack, and to manœuvre bodies of men, however large or small, preserving their elasticity, and never unduly subjecting them to delay or fatigue. A crucial test of this kind is worth all the confidential reports of regimental or brigade commanding officers. But we are sorry to record that the benefit and instruction gained by camps of exercise have been denied of late to this army. Its Chief has not been able to assemble troops in any appreciable numbers from a want of funds, and his repeated applications for grants of money for this purpose have failed. No doubt the refusal of money for camps of exercise has arisen from financial pressure caused by the expenditure on famine relief works. We state this, as we are aware that many officers have wondered that Sir Charles Staveley did not follow the example of his predecessor and have a second Chinchwud camp of exercise. His Excellency, however, did make an attempt to mass a few troops when the Prince of Wales visited Poona. Several regiments passing through the station at that time were stopped. The numbers were small, but in face of refusals and difficulty, three brigades of infantry, the Poona Horse and 1st Lancers, together with four batteries of artillery, were assembled, and a miniature camp of exercise was formed in an extempore fashion, notwithstanding that no grant of money had been obtained. Tying the hands of a Chief in matters of necessary expenditure has no doubt caused a certain amount of friction between departments, but it is satisfactory to notice that no enmity was ever created, although army efficiency must have suffered from the policy of a department which looks alone to its own duties and regulations, and which is not permitted to consult the true interest of the State whose guardian it is, and whose army should be its first care.

Upon the question regarding the present organization and constitution of the Native Army, the retiring Chief has expressed an opinion which may not yet have found favour. It is well known that His Excellency does not consider the present basis a sound one, owing to the paucity of junior officers in N. I. corps. His Excellency is credited with the courage of his opinions, and we should be glad to be in a position to fully publish them on this head. The present would be an opportune time, as Sir Henry Havelock is about to bring the matter before the House of Commons. Upon the pressing question of the day as to retiring senior officers with the view of avoiding the creation of an excess of field officers in the N.I. army, we are not in a position to state exactly what recommendation His Excellency has made, but we have gathered his policy sanctioned, which shortly may be said to be in the direction of getting rid of old officers by offering a liberal inducement to them to retire. But as the path is also clogged with Staff Corps officers, many of whom are of 20 years' service and are fast growing to higher rank and thus becoming claimants for an enhanced rate of pay and large pensions, it is difficult to find them suitable employment while the want exists for the introduction of younger men into the commissioned ranks of N. I. corps. Officers of leaser years would be available for all kinds of duty and yet not be expensive. His Excellency, we understand, has therefore, in favour of a considerable number of comparatively youthful officers by offering them also an inducement to leave, in the same way as officers of the British Army are now retired.

The theory of His Excellency is to keep and promote in their own regiments all officers of N. I. corps who are under the new organization. Their claims to advancement he would rest upon length of service in their own regiment and fitness, and he would avoid moving or changing officers of regiments as much as possible. His Excellency has very decided views upon the subject of field officers being often compelled to perform subaltern's duty. This anomaly is, no doubt, an infraction of those implied terms upon which gentlemen accepted military responsibilities, and Sir Charles has not failed to represent in the proper quarter, that, while at times the exigencies of the service may necessitate the employment of senior officers in subordinate positions, and that they are bound to perform cheerfully the inappropriate duties thus imposed upon them, yet it is not well to depart from the immemorial customs of the service, except under such exceptional circumstances as would really justify such grave irregularity.

It has often been proposed to again allow officers, for whom no suitable employment can be found in India, to reside in Europe, restricting them to an English rate of pay until their services are required. We are unable to learn His Excellency's view upon this matter, and venture to refer to it, in the hope that it may yet attract his notice, for it appears to us that the State suffers a great loss by retaining on full Indian pay those officers whose services are not at present required, who are willing to qualify for their pensions at home upon a rate of pay which would save the Government almost seventy-five per cent., and who yet would be available if wanted. The Chief has been an advocate for an economical purchase of the expectations of senior officers with a view to relieve ultimate financial pressure, we think it hardly likely that the saving just pointed out, which could be effected, has escaped observation.

The too quick promotion of the officers of the local service, which causes unhealthy supersession of seniors, cannot be in any way attributed to the acts or policy of the retiring Chief. His Excellency received this system as a legacy from those in power in England; it was made law before he took office, and he was therefore not competent nor was he permitted to express his views upon this eccentric system of promotion. With a view, however, to prevent former seniors from clashing with officers who were recently their juniors, but who are now of higher rank owing to the marvellous rapidity of promotion accorded to those who remained in the Local Army, His Excellency has made a point of mixing these gentlemen in regiments as little as is possible with those Staff Corps officers whom they have superseded, not by virtue of any merit, but simply from the luck of getting an accelerated rate of promotion out of the general scramble which occurred at the time of the reorganization of the Native Army. If the Army List be scanned it will be seen that the superseded officers are rarely associated in corps with those who have passed over their heads. The best example we can give of His Excellency's policy to prevent heart-burnings upon this score will be found in the list of officers of the 2nd. Grenadier Regiment N. I., where it will be seen that the commandant and senior wing commander stand in succession, and hurt nobody regiment-ally. Other instances might be also given which would show how sincerely the Chief has since endeavoured to prevent even army supersession. For example, many local colonels who have jumped to advanced rank as if by magic, to the great detriment of a large and deserving body of officers, have not been put over the heads of their former seniors in corps. They who have gained speedy advancement have no complaint, for quick promotion, increased pay, and an early retirement upon Colonel's allowance surround their present and future prospects, and they are not asked to perform very many or hard duties. Had His Excellency drafted these officers *en masse* to regiments, there would have been many more grievances and complaints to deal with than at present.

With regard to the case of officers serving in the Civil Department, His Excellency is supposed to be against retaining them in the army, and if they declined for civil employment we believe he would affiliate them to the Civil Service, and remove their names from the cadres of regiments. In the case of officers appointed to military position on the staff, His Excellency advocates seconding them and preserving their names in italics on the rolls of their corps in a similar manner to the system adopted in the Royal army, so that on termination of appointment they would rejoin their old regiments.

It has become the fashion to empty British regiments too much to supply the requirements of the Staff Corps, and His Excellency has remonstrated against this system, which drains Home regiments in India of their young and active officers. To avoid this a batch of fifteen or sixteen young officers were sent out direct to Bombay a year or two ago, and were attached to regiments serving in large stations, but the system is not approved of, and has been stopped. Young boys were thrown too much on their own resources. The officers of the N. I. Corps being mostly married, there was no regular mess kept up, so that these young men had not the advantage of the society and the restraint which a mess affords, and an excess of liberty was considered a dangerous experiment and likely to lead to bad habits or ruin. This was rectified by putting these youngsters into corps in which messes were kept up, and which were quartered at large stations.

It has frequently been asserted that a limit should be put upon the number of admissions to the Staff Corps, but we understand that His Excellency does not see how the numbers can be restricted as long as the N. I. Corps look to the Staff Corps for a supply of young officers which are daily wanted.

The citizens of Bombay will long recollect with pleasure and gratitude the deep interest which His Excellency took in the formation of a volunteer corps for their city. The movement has flourished, and has been aided in a large measure by the counsel and assistance of the Commander-in-Chief. One of His Excellency's appointments to this corps, we allude to that of the Commandant, was well judged, and Colonel Sexton has in every way justified the compliment which his Chief paid him, when he nominated him to a post where tact and soldierly qualities are essential; and here we may say that we shall hope to see our citizen guards turn out this evening in goodly numbers, and join the regulars in the last "present arms" which the Chief will receive from the Indian Army on the margin of the sea.

Sir Charles Staveley has long been in favour of the formation of a real Intelligence Department. No doubt the Quartermaster General's office has a large amount of available data, collected and arranged, not only as regards colonial defence here, but also with reference to the armies of Native States and Asiatic countries adjacent to India. But still it cannot do all that is required unless more officers are attached to this department, whose special duties should be the collection of statistics and general information regarding those countries which sooner or later we may have to occupy. We believe the Chief would have a special Intelligence Department for India similar to that which now exists in England, and, as a commission is at present sitting at Simla having this subject under its notice, we hope His Excellency's views, which are more than guessed at, may be submitted to it as an instalment of that large amount of evidence that could be adduced in favour of attaching several smart officers to the Quartermaster General's establishment for special duty in its Intelligence Department. The present critical state of affairs regarding Affghanistan would make expenditure on this head justifiable.

The hospitals of an army are amongst the most important institutions of a Camp, and the position of their medical officers has recently attracted attention to this part of the service. In old days the doctor of a corps was a regimental officer. Now he is only attached to a regiment. We are speaking of the British service. The Chief is disposed to return to the old regime, and would prefer to see the medical officer permanently attached to a regiment instead of being sent here and there, and apparently belonging to no one corps or department. Perhaps His Excellency's successor will advocate the views which Sir Charles Staveley is publicly known to hold on this subject.

Descending from tall matters to small ones, we think this sketch of His Excellency's policy and opinions would be incomplete if we did not follow him from the parade ground into the soldiers' coffee shop, gardens, and recreation rooms. From the hour that Sir Charles assumed command of this army he identified himself with the soldiers' amusements and pastimes. He knew and felt that their disgust to Indian life arises from the tedium of the monotonous hours that they must pass in barracks while the blazing sun is high in the heavens and forbids Europeans from seeking relaxation abroad for many hours during the day. There is nothing Sir Charles more hates to see than the manhood of England killing time in this country, yawning away the weary hours with *ennui*, and destroying both body and mind with an excess of sleep. His Excellency approves recreation and reading rooms being attached to barracks, and the coffee shop is now one of the institutions of every British corps on this side of India, and is a place where a soldier can get a chair, a cup of tea, or a meal, at any hour of the day, and for a sum within the reach of a poor man. It is, in fact, the soldier's club, and here or in the reading rooms, with a book and in conversation, can the soporific influences of India be kept at bay. His Excellency takes an interest in, and fosters, these institutions. This may appear a small matter to some, but the Chief has rightly judged, that anything which tends to drive dull care away, and make the soldier blithe and cheery, adds to his value when called upon to exhibit fortitude and heroism in days of danger, or in moments of success. The coffee shop, the gardens and reading rooms, have therefore been as carefully reviewed at an inspection as the battalion itself.

The new Poona military prison is an institution with which Sir Charles is largely connected. The only fault we can find with it is that it is perhaps a little too comfortable for bad characters. In this, and in all military prisons, His Excellency has introduced useful employment. The old system of jail punishments is now unknown, and shot drill is a thing of the past. The new system may be considered not sufficiently deterrent, but it is not a good plan to degrade a man too much whom you may have hereafter to direct to fight for England's honour; and as to crimes of soldiers, upon an average are more against discipline than really criminal, it has been thought that Sir Charles's policy of making punishments assume a reproductive character would work well in military jails, but the full manner and mode of applying criminal military labour so as to give it a tangible value is not yet arranged. Soldiers do not generally like work; they have in many cases enlisted to avoid it, and the result is that true hard labour is real punishment. This must not be lost sight of even when we are admiring the policy of the Chief which would render tasks useful, for it must not be forgotten that the Commissioners and visitors of jails have found that in prisons where industry is encouraged real punishment almost ceases, as convicts get interested in their employment, and this is not the object of a criminal committal. And here we may say, upon the subject of punishments in regiments, that it is understood that His Excellency does not consider that commanding officers have sufficient control in this matter, and that he is an advocate for giving commandants enlarged powers. Were this done, we should have fewer courts-martial and more prompt punishment.

Sir Charles Staveley has noticed the fact that since the Crimean War there has been no radical change in the clothing of the army. With reference to the native regiments His Excellency has been slowly introducing a new system of dress, at once suitable to this climate and congenial to the habits of the sepoys. For instance, he has induced the commanding officers of some corps to substitute the *puggree* in lieu of the old Kilmarnock cap, and the sepoys of some regiments now wear gaiters instead of the old long trowsers. Advantage was taken of the expedition to Malta and Cyprus to equip the 9th N. I. with a Zouave kit, and the 5th Bombay N. I., at present in Poona, is a good example of improvement in native costume. But we ought to add that these changes have not been made save with the wishes of officers commanding. The question of booting the native soldier, Sir Charles leaves to his successor to settle. He, however, is strongly against making native troops march in the ammunition boot as now used, as he considers it wholly unsuited to them. This most important question is now under consideration, and will be settled when the matter has been fully weighed. The subject of ambulance equipment has not been neglected, as the carriage of the wounded should be a Chief's first care. Recently, when troops were despatched to Malta, a new pattern ambulance was, by His Excellency's order, sent with them for trial. However, it has not been tested as no war occurred, and we can therefore express no opinion as to its value. We understand its advantages are, that it is lighter than the ordinary ambulance, that the stretchers are so constructed as to form a bed, and that generally the wounded soldier can be moved with less pain and difficulty than at present. Should this prove so, the Chief will, indeed, have accomplished much in the cause of humanity.

The education of the Native Army, and of the sons and daughters of its soldiers, has not escaped the notice of the Chief, and this matter he has taken up warmly, being imbued with the idea that the time has fully come when soldiers of all creeds and colour should no longer remain in ignorance. Some of the regimental schools of this Presidency are well worthy of a visit, and their progress since H. E. has held office must be very satisfactory to himself and to the army at large. Nor has Sir Charles been alone in this good work; for Lady Staveley, ever foremost in works of usefulness and charity, established in her own compound a native school for small boys and girls.

From the interest which Sir Charles has evinced in the new system of attack, it may perhaps be superfluous for us to tell the army that he is a believer in its efficacy, and that he advocates its teaching. At every parade which he attends he insists upon seeing it, and is most particular that young officers are properly instructed. We believe Sir Charles considers, and has noticed, that the attack on most occasions is developed too slowly, and that the troops are exposed to fire for too long a time prior to making the final attack. He also does not like to see brigades frittered away but wishes them to be kept together. In times of peace this cannot be helped, for detachments are often wanted for political purposes, and the result is that military views must be subservient to statecraft.

It is a curious thing and worthy of note that all the general officers commanding divisions in this Presidency have been appointed by His Excellency, as also everyone of the Brigadier Generals commanding districts and brigades. Nor is it less strange that all the station Staff Officers have also been of Sir Charles Staveley's nomination. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any Commander-in-Chief in India to have personally selected so many heads of departments and the commandants in each of his command, and to this fact, perhaps, may be attributed much of the smooth official working which has recently been visible in divisions, brigades, and stations.

One of the most important duties of a Commander-in-Chief is that of going on tours. Generally the Chiefs who have held command in this Presidency have contented themselves with now and again visiting its large stations, but this general officer not only in reviewed his own troops, but also inspected many of those of the Bengal Army. Much of this work was self imposed, but anyone taking a map will see that an enormous number of miles were travelled in a short space of time. Indeed, the records of the tour of other C-in-C.'s do not disclose anything like the amount of locomotion represented in the following list:—Names of the places which H. E. the Commander-in-Chief visited on his tour, each commencing in November.

1874.—Deolalee, Asseerghur, Mhow, Indore, Rudam, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Agra, Cawnpore, Benares, Calcutta, Barrackpore, Lucknow, Delhi, Meerut, Amballa, Amristar, Meean Meer, Rawulpindee, Peshawur, Kohat, Mooltan, Khanore, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Hydrabad, Kurrachee.

1875.—Karwar, Honore, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapore, Satara.

1876.—Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore.

1877.—Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Patree, Deesa, Abu, Baroda, Surat, Aden, (ending in August).

1878.—Kurrachee, Hydrabad, Deolalee, Indore, Mhow.

Thus it will be seen that very nearly all the stations of this army have been visited once, and some of them oftener, and that His Excellency has seen the best part of the Bengal Army, as well as the Punjab Frontier Force, and all this duty has been accomplished since he was appointed to the Army of Bombay.

We believe Sir Charles Staveley to have the material welfare of this army at heart, and we are glad that he leaves behind him a few suggestions in a practical form upon the subject of the re-organization of the Native Army. We shall quote His Excellency's proposal in full, as it has never before been seen by the public.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

A Regimental three Battalion system to be adopted.

1. That each Regiment shall consist of three Battalions, and as in some Corps of the British Service that the officers of the three Battalions be on one list for promotion, and transferable from one Battalion to another.

Recruiting to be Regimental.

2. That all recruiting be for the Regiment, and the Sepoys transferable from one Battalion to another, so that when a Battalion is on service its strength might be at once increased, and subsequent casualties filled up from the other Battalions.

Battalion Establishment.

3. The establishment of each Battalion to consist of			
1 Lieutenant-Colonel	33	Havildars	including Drill Havildar
1 Major			
4 Captains			
4 Subalterns			
1 Adjutant	41	Naiques	including Drill Naique
1 Quartermaster			
1 Medical Officer	1	Drum-Major	
1 Subedar-Major	16	Drummers	
8 Subedars	600	Sepoys (in time of war 800).	
9 Jemedars including Native Adjutant			

Double Company Establishment.

4. Each Battalion to consist of eight Companies, which for administrative and tactical purposes will be formed into four Double Companies.

The Establishment of the Double Company to be as follows:—

1 Captain	10 Naiques
1 Subaltern	4 Drummers
2 Subedars	150 Sepoys in peace
2 Jemedars	200 Sepoys in war time.
8 Havildars	

Company Formation.

5. On Parade the Captain to be mounted (except under fire), the Subaltern to command one Company, and the Senior Subedar the other.

6. It is proposed to improve the status of the Captain, giving him additional powers and making him responsible for the payment and interior economy, as well as the drill and and musketry instruction of his Double Company.

7. Besides other recommendations which might be advanced having reference to the manner of fighting of the present day, the Double Company system has, it is considered, this tactical advantage, that when a Company is skirmishing and is reinforced by the other Company of the same Double Company there will be no confusion although the Companies are mixed up, and for the reason that men and officers know one another.

8. The Double Company system, if carried out as intended, will give more responsibility and independence to the Captain than he has under the present system in British Regiments. He will, therefore, have more interest in his work, and have more opportunity for qualifying for higher command.

The Subaltern, too, being in actual command of a Company on Parade will necessarily be a better preparation for him for higher command than riding behind his Wing, as at present, doing nothing. On service he will be at hand if required to take his Captain's place.

The following figures are put forth and attached to the scheme as showing the financial effects of His Excellency's proposal, and they speak for themselves:—

PRESENT REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

European Officers.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Lieut-Colonel—Commandant	1427	
1 Lieut-Colonel—2nd in Command	1097	
1 Major—Wing Officer	67	
1 Lieut— djutant	425	
1 Lieut—Quarter Master	375	
1 Lieut—1st Wing Subaltern	325	
1 Lieut—2nd Wing Subaltern	161	4344
Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Rank and File.		
8 Subedars (a)	628	
8 Jemedars (b)	560	
40 Havildars, at Rs. 14	560	
40 Naiks, at Rs. 12	480	
16 Drummers, at Rs. 7	112	
600 Privates, at Rs. 7	4200	
Non-off cive Staff Pay of Subedar Majors, Native Adjutants, &c.	132	6872
Mess Allowance	100	
Band Allowance	100	200
Total for each Regiment, per mensem		Rs. 11,416 80
Total for 30 Regiments, per mensem		Rs. 3,42,480

(a) 2 1st Class, 2 2nd Class, 4 3rd Class
(b) 4 1st Class, 4 2nd Class

* On the 1st May 1875, there were 15 Lieutenant-Colonels holding the appointment of Wing Officer, whilst the "Present Establishment" estimates for these appointments being held by Majors:—

Extra cost 827—640 × 15 = Rs. 2,805.
also
60 Captains holding Subalterns' appointments—
374—240 × 60 = Rs. 8,040.

So the present actual cost of the 30 Regiments of Native Infantry is Rs. 3,54,225; or Rs. 33,980 less than that of the proposed establishment.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.	No.	Pay of each.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
European Officers.				
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	1432	1432	
Major	1	972	972	
Captains	4	475	1900	
Subalterns	4	325	1300	
Adjutant	1	425	425	
Quarter Master	1	375	375	
				Rs. 6302
		Pay of each.		
		Regimental	Staff.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Rank and File.				
Subedar Major	1	78-8	50	128-8
Subedars	8	78-8	...	624
Jemadar Adjutant	1	32-8	25	57-8
Jemedars	8	32-8	...	260
Havildar Major	1	14	7	21
Drill Havildar	1	14	...	14
Havildars	32	14	...	448
Drill Naik	1	12	2-8	14-8
Naiks	32	12	...	480
Drum Major	1	5	7	12
Drummer	16	7	...	112
Sepoys	600	7	...	4200
Staff Pay for				
8 Color Havildars		16	56	56
8 Pay Havildars		40		
				6438-8
Mess Allowance			100	
Band Allowance			100	
			200	
Total for each Regiment, per mensem				12,9-8-8
				3
Total for 30 Regiments, per mensem				Rs. 3,88,155

(a) 1 1st Class, 3 2nd Class, 4 3rd Class
(b) 4 1st Class, 4 2nd Class

In a succinct form, there is here revealed the outline of a "scheme" which has the merit of not being very costly, and which is feasible. It is based on the positive experiments of the past, as regards the number of officers proposed to be ever present with native corps; for, a few years ago, twelve officers were about the number that remained with N. I. corps after the wants of the civil departments were supplied.

The adoption of this scheme, it is alleged, would secure the following advantages. First, there being three battalions, officers and men could be drawn from any one of them to complete the strength of any corps proceeding on field service.

2nd. As officers and men would be transferable, the staff of each corps could be always kept complete and efficient, and there would be a long list from which to select the executive officers of corps. Further, if it were considered desirable, exchanges could be effected, and casualties filled up in any one corps from either of the other two.

3rd. The anomaly of having two and sometimes three lieut.-colonels with a corps would, in a large measure, be got rid of. We advisedly say "in a large measure" as we shall subsequently explain.

4th. The value of the proposition as a remedial measure is the blow it strikes at that blot in our present regimental system of only having seven combatant European officers with an N. I. corps, a number admitted to be far too small either in times of peace, or in days of war. Without counting the medical officer, the acceptation of this proposal would give us twelve officers with each battalion.

5th. Commanding very speaking we should gain the advantage of young blood; for, the "scheme" guarantees the presence of eight officers with each battalion, four of whom must be under 12 years' service, and a further number of four under 20 years' service

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
H. HOPPIN, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
W. REINERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
A. LIND, Esq., (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)
H. J. DALRYMPLE, Esq., (Messrs. Birley & Co.)
W. B. YOUNG, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

CHIEF MANAGER—THOS. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Director, London and County Bank.
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

LONDON MANAGER—D. MACLEAN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON,	
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.
FOOCHOW.	AMOY.
YOKOHAMA.	NEW YORK.
HIOGO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
MANILA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
Do 6 do. do.
do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE of Unserviceable Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Materials, Office Furniture, &c., &c.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at the Mount Well Chowkey Esplanade, opposite to the old Sir J. J. School of Art, the following :—
Few numbers of unserviceable theodolites of sizes, Y levels, measuring chains, metallic tapes, color boxes, drawing compasses, mathematical instruments of sizes, drawing pens, circular brass protractors, quadrants, rain gauges, French curves, brass and ebony parallel rulers, plotting scales, pocket sextants, station staves, T. squares, drawing paper of sizes and sorts office table, chairs, plain table with stand, inkstands, scales with weights, locks, carpet knives, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Ally Oomer Street, near Erskine Road Market.
On MONDAY, 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee and in re Cadaco Francisco Fernandes, an Insolvent, the following immovable property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, tenement or three storied bakery house, situate, lying, and being on the west side of said Ally Oomar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdivision of Bhoiekhwar, as assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 68, measuring about 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length and bounded on the east by the said Ally Oomar Street on the west by the ever open passage, on the north by a private passage or foot path, and on the south by the property of Hajee Oosman Kaddoo, and the said bakery house in the occupation of the said C. F. Fernandes, an Insolvent.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 7th 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MALABAR HILL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising aurancaria, palms, ferns, begonias foliage and flowering, stephanotis, pluvenis, bougainvillea, coleus, crotons, variegated roses, eucharis, lilies, anthuriums, alocasias, veitchii, ixoras, talitca, honey-suckles, scalyphs, margiuta, cipus, peprmias, maranta, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome rich open carved F. F. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, boat planters, wardrobes, secretary and glasswares, a sweet-toned Mahogany grand square piano by Schleidmayer and Sohne, a patent sewing machine, a large wire bird cage, a Victoria phaeton with moveable coach-box, a pair of cream-coloured pegu ponies, a set of brass mounted double-harnesses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., at 80, Malabar Hill, (Doongarsee Road.)
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the very valuable and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, large bird-cage, plants, &c., &c., the property of Allan F. Turner, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plated Ware, &c., at No. 61, Falkland Road, opposite Mr. Bapty's Mill.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place, the property of a Gentleman gone up-country, the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, a large dining table, camp tables, side board, whatnots, circular pier, card and side tables, conversation couches, arms, and easy chairs, chiffoniers, ladie's writing and work tables, teapoys, plated hanging, argand lamp, screens, iron bedstead, campcots, dressing, and wash-hand tables toilet glass, wardrobes, chests of drawers, folding table and chairs dispense and cooking utensils, and several nick-nacks, a lot of books, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now in view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1878.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GRIFFITHS' NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc :—
Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.
This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London; and Social Science Congress; is used by English and German Governments.
The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received :—
PROFESSOR PHIPSON, says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead. Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."
T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor of the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."
J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."
F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."
C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Treherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours. White Lead destroys."
W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE
Seel Street, Liverpool & 107, Canon Street,
LONDON,
Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
The above Hotel is now opened.
JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 5th October 1878.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, enjoy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently place, within the reach of several POINTS. They are also Nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which distinish the place and keep the air always compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—
PARROT HOUSE, an excellent view, well-furnished and fitted for two families. Rent Rs. 250.
WADIA LODGE, a large bungalow, good view and furnished. Rent Rs. 350.
KREE LAKE, nice view. Rent Rs. 250.
SUND SIDE. Rent Rs. 200.
No rain, sun shines, and weather nice since last Saturday.

NOTICES.

ALL PARTIES having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN F. J. F. MUNRO, Quarter Master 11th Regiment M. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1878. After this date no claims will be allowed.

JOHN LAMPEN, Major,
11th Regiment M. N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Dorunda, 29th September 1878.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and European), Booms, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Boilers Iron, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

arine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st October 1878.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be OPENED on the 7th day of October 1878.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
ON and after MONDAY next, the 7th instant, GOODS of every description will be received for conveyance to and from all Stations.
The restriction as to packages weighing above 250 pounds in weight and the extra charge of two annas per maund for ferry across the Nerbudda River will then cease.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
ON and after October 15th, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 p.m., Madras time Surat 5-10 a.m., Broach 7, Baroda 8-54, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.
The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3-5 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45, Surat 9-55, and arrive at Colaba at 6-10 a.m.
The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat at 7 p.m.; Surat at 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad at 12-5 noon, and arrive at Wudhwan at 6-30 p.m.
The Up Mixed will leave Wudhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-30 p.m.; Ahmedabad 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat at 6-5 p.m.; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba at 6-50 p.m.
For further particulars please to see the Time Tables which will be exhibited at all Stations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
ASPHALTE.
TENDERS will be received by the ACTING AGENT at his Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, for the SUPPLY of 25 Tons of ASPHALTE.
Tenders to specify the rate per ton delivered at the Company's new Loco Depot, Parel, also to state the description or trade name of the Asphalte offered, and within what time after acceptance of Tender the same will be delivered.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd October 1878.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY
LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAFFIC STORES.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the working of this Railway for the period of five (5) months, commencing from 1st November next.

	ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION.	
Castor Oil	Gallons	5,000
Cocoanut Oil	,,	1,200
Boiled Linseed Oil	,,	200
Kero-sine Oil best, Devoe or Jenny's	,,	100
Tallow, 1st sort	Cwt.	10
Do 2nd ,,	,,	20
Grease, wagon	,,	40
Cotton waste, 1st sort	,,	30
Do 2nd ,,	,,	45

Soft and Yellow Soap, Jute, Hemp, Wool, Bath Bricks, &c., in small quantities. Persons who tender are required when submitting rates to furnish samples of stores they propose to simply. Rates in all cases should include cost of delivery at the boring station.
On acceptance of tenders the successful party or parties will be required to furnish security to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract and to enter into an agreement for the due fulfilment of the same.
Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Ahmednagar, up to noon of the 15th October next. The Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender; and will be at liberty to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to other items of the same tender.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Storekeeper,
Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Ahmednagar, 26th September 1878.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી સુંદરદાસ ધસણીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of October 1878 at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1st. To receive and adopt the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1878.
2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Directors,

ધી. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1878.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 19th October 1878, both days inclusive.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
I, the Undersigned, hereby give Notice, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Benn, Ashley and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of October 1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—
I. To receive the Liquidator's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1878.
II. To declare a Dividend.
And to consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidator.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th October, inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, October 1, 1878.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held immediately after the disposal of the business of the Ordinary General Meeting for the purpose of laying before them the following Resolution :—
That the words "rupees ten" in the first line of Clause 56 of the Deed of Co-Partnership be altered to "rupee one."

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, October 1, 1878.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Chronometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Sundries.

Plotting Scales.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.

Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
ALSO AT
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Charactors, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August, 1st 1873. 10, Rampart Row.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*
The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.
Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue.
These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.
And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India :—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.
N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

Watch and Clock Makers
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA
AND
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and repairs of every description done on the PREMISES *by* PRACTICAL ENGLISH *workmen got out expressly from London.*

SCHOOL & OFFICE CLOCKS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
REQUIRING ONLY TO BE WOUND UP EVERY EIGHT DAYS.
The movements are the best American Machine made, and the Cases, which are of solid hard American Birch, are manufactured to stand the alternate dryness and dampness of the Indian Climate.

PRICES:

12 in dial American Birchwood Case, Striking the hours, Pendulum.....Cash Rs. 25
12 in do. do. do. not Striking, Pendulum..... ,, ,, 20

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIME-PIECES
WITH SPRING LEVER MOVEMENTS.
Requiring only to be wound up every Eight Days.
The following will *go in any position* and are admirably adapted for Office or School-room use, or for any room where a more expensive Clock is not required :—
8 in. Spring Time-Piece, Birchwood ..... Cash Rs. 18
6 in. do do. do. ..... ,, ,, 16
Please remit for packing charges to the Mofussil Rs. 2 extra.
Drawing and Dining-room, Office and Hall Clocks, Carriage and all kinds of Portable Clocks, Night Lamp and Fancy Time-Pieces, &c., always in stock, lists and particulars on application.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO MOFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

September 23. RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received per S.S. NIZAM, a NEW and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of Ladies and Gents' FELT and SUN HATS.

The Grimsby Low Medium Round Crown Black Felt Narrow Brim, best quality	9	8
The Bristol Low Round Crown Black Felt	9	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Dress Hats	16	8
Do. do. Drab Dress Hats	12	8
Cloth Travelling Caps, Helmet Shaped	4	8
Do. do. with Ear Flaps, Helmet Shaped	5	0
Black Soft Felt Taper Yankee Hats with Wide Brims	9	0
Drab do. do. do. do.	9	0
Scotch Caps of various Clans	5	0
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Black do. do.	18	8

Sun and Shikaring Helmets and Hats of all our well known Shapes.

LADIES FELT HATS.

Black Hard Felt Low Round Crown Narrow Brim, best quality	9	8
Black Soft Felt Round Crown	7	8
Blue do. do. do. do.	7	8
Brown do. do. do. do.	7	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Silk Riding Hats	16	8
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Brown do. do.	18	8

Ladies Sun and Riding Hats of various Shapes.

LITTLE BOYS' HATS.

The Lorne Black Silk Velvet (Scotch Cap shape)	6	8
The Genoa Black Soft Round Crown	6	8
Do. Drab do. do. do.	6	8

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.
PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.
These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.
The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.
Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.
A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 8	9 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10 0	10 4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 14	12 4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	13 12	14 4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0
VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine		
Per Im. Gall	7 10	8 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls.	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	181 4	195 0
Cantenac ,, ,,	223 8	242 0
St. Julien ,, ,,	254 4	276 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to 5	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	8 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.
GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.
N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.
The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.
Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.
LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.
Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.
THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.
Prices for Cash Quarts ..... Rs. 4 per doz. In Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 2 12 ,, 7 doz.
Hogshead ..... ,, 53 0 per hhd.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

WINES, &c.
FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co. No. 2, Dean Lane.

	Net Cash. Rs.	
CHAMPAGNE—		
"Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.	Rs. 43	0
SHERRY—		
"Barton & Co."... ,, ,, ,,	12	0
BORDEAUX—		
"Cissac Medoc"... ,, ,, ,,	14	0
GINGER ALE—		
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles	,, 4	0

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,, 17	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,, 18	per doz Qts.
Do. do	,, 21	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafite	,, 26	,,

HOCKS :—FROM G. M. FAHRENLAND SOHN, MAYENCE

Gelsenheimer	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33	,,

BEER :—
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale ..... Rs. 4 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... ,, 2-8 ,, Pts.
LIQUEUR :—
Maraschino di Zara ..... ,, 36 do. large bot.
Do. do. ..... ,, 38 per 2 doz pints
CHAMPAGNE :—
Eugene Oliquot Reims ..... ,, 40 per doz. qts.
Do. do. ..... ,, 45 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* ..... Rs. 50 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... Rs. 54 per case of 2 doz. Pts
BRANDY :—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 22	p. case 2 doz. Casks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 24	p. case 2 doz. Casks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	,, 30	,,
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25	per doz.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 25th June 1878.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned being now in Bombay for a short time, on his way to Calcutta, will be happy to give LESSONS in DANCING at the residences of Pupils. As he has to fulfil engagements in Calcutta, prompt application should be made by intending Pupils. Terms moderate. Also Lessons on the Guitar. Address S. GREENBLATT, Byculla Terrace, Byculla.

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THE undersigned EXECUTES ORDERS for GOODS of all DESCRIPTIONS whether for the trade or for private persons.

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Late of the Firm of Peirce, Leslie & Co.

REFERENCES.
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